Animal Electricity Continued

Bowling Green

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TRANSLATED
For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A DISCOURSE OF STEPHEN BOETIUS,

Concerning voluntary Servitude: Or the Anti-One.

(Continued from No. 2, of this Gazette.)

MOREOVER, this ſame ſingle tyrant, there is no need of fighting him. It is not neceſſary to defend yourſelf againſt him; he is defeated of himſelf, if the country conſents not to ſervitude. There is nothing to be taken from him: You have only to give him nothing. The country need not take the pains to do any thing for itſelf; it need only avoid to take pains againſt itſelf. The people ſuffer themſelves, or rather cauſe themſelves to be devoured, ſince by ceaſing to ſerve, they would be excuſed from it. It is the people who enſlave themſelves—who cut their own throats—who, having the choice to be ſubject or to be free, abandon their liberty and put on the yoke—who conſent to their own ruin, or rather purchaſe it. If it would coſt him any thing to recover his liberty, I ſhould not urge him to it, ſince there are ſo many things dearer to him, than to recover his natural right; or, ſo to ſpeak, from a *Beaſt* to become a *Man*. Again, I ſay, I don't deſire in him ſo much boldneſs. What! if to have liberty, it is only neceſſary to deſire it—if nothing is wanting but a ſimple volition, is there a nation on earth who would think it too dear to acquire it by a ſingle wiſh—and who would ſpare a volition to recover a bleſſing, which it ought to purchaſe at the price of its blood?—and which, being loſt, all men of honour ought to eſteem life a burthen, and death ſalutary? As the fire from a ſingle ſpark becomes a flame, continually increaſing, and the more fuel you throw in, the more capable it is to burn; and, without throwing on water to quench it, when you ceaſe to lay on wood, having nothing more to conſume, it waſtes itſelf, looſes its form, and is no longer fire: In the ſame manner tyrants, the more they plunder, the more they require, the more they ruin and deſtroy; the more you commit to them, the more you ſerve them; ſo much the more they fortify themſelves, become continually more ſtrong and freſh to annihilate and deſtroy every thing. And if you conſide nothing to them—if you do not obey them—without contending, without ſtriking, they remain naked and defeated, and are no longer any thing—like a root, having no longer juice or nouriſhment, they become a dry and dead branch.

The brave, to acquire the good they demand, dread not the danger—the wiſe ſhrink not at the trouble—the timid and the dull know not how to endure the evil nor to recover the good: They with, and there they ſtop: They are deprived by their cowardice of the virtue of an attempt: The deſire of the bleſſing remains in them from nature. This deſire, this will, is common to the wiſe and the fooliſh, to heroes and cowards, to wiſh for all things, which being acquired, would render them happy and contented. One ſingle exception, in which I know not how nature ſeems to have been wanting to men, in not inſpiring the deſire of it: It is liberty, which is always a good ſo great and ſo pleaſant, that when it is loſt, all ſorts of evil come upon us in a train, and even the good which remains behind her loſe entirely their reliſh and flavor, corrupted by ſervitude. Liberty is the only thing which mankind has no deſire for. If they deſired it, they certainly would have it. They refuſe to make this fair acquiſition becauſe it is too eaſy. Poor creatures! Miſerable wretches! People inſenſible! Nations obſtinately bent on your own ill! Blind to your own good! You ſuffer to be taken away before your eyes, the faireſt and cleareſt of your revenue! You allow your fields, foreſts and meadows, to be pillaged, your houſes to be plundered, and robbed of your ancient furniture, your paternal moveables! You live in ſuch a manner that you may ſay nothing is your's. It ſeems as if you would think it a great happineſs to hold, by the halves, your own property, your families and your lives; and all this havock, this misfortune, this ruin, comes upon you, not from enemies, but moſt certainly from the enemy, and from him whom you make ſo grand as he is, for whom you go ſo conſequently to war, for whoſe grandeur you refuſe not to offer your perſons to death. He who lords and maſters it over you in this manner, has but two eyes, two hands, but one body, and has nothing about him but what is common to him with the ſmalleſt mortal, of the infinite numbers of men in our cities. Yet he has more than you all, by the advantage you give him, for your deſtruction. Whence has he taken ſo many eyes? How could he have ſpies upon all of you if you did not give him thoſe eyes? How has he ſo many hands to ſtrike you, if he did not take them from you? The feet with which he tramples on your cities, whence does he borrow them, but from you? How has he any power over you, but by yourſelves? How would he dare to impoſe upon you, if he had not an intelligence with you? What could he do to you if you were not receivers and concealers of the robbers and thieves who plunder you, accomplices of the murderers who kill you, and traitors to yourſelves?

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ELEGY I.

DARK on the morn ſtill hangs the veil of night,
And ſcarce a whiſper trembles on the breeze.
Now let me roam, a ſtranger to delight,
Wildly regardleſs, 'neath the dropping trees.

To me the boſom of the night is dear,
I hate the broad and laughing face of day;
I court the cavern, and the foreſt drear,
Where ſcarce one ſtraggling ſun-beam loves to ſtray.

For what to me are happineſs and joy,
The tranquil ſtep, and eye of peace ſerene,
The rich man's mirth, the ſage's wiſe employ,
Or all the paintings of the moral ſcene?

O let me rather hail the deepeſt gloom,
The bleak wind whiſtling thro the fallen leaves,
The ſcreech-owl ſhrieking o'er the yawning tomb,
And bell whoſe toll the ear of midnight cleaves.

For theſe are things familiar to my ſoul,
Dead as it is to each enlivening power;
When the ſighs burſt, the tears inceſſant roll,
In ſad remembrance' agonizing hour.—

To love unknown, unheard of to adore,
To ſigh in ſecret, and conceal'd to weep,
To the cold walls the fond complaints to pour,
With nightly tears the wakeful pillow ſteep.—

This is my conſtant and my long employ,
Loſt to the buſy pleaſures of the earth;
Unknown is friendſhip's confidential joy;
And fled the days of revelry and mirth.

Whoſe years of lifeleſs being paſs away;
A drear exiſtence lengthens out my life:
Hope faintly glimmers an uncertain day,
That wakes to agony new mental ſtrife.—

Why to the world ſhould Miſery lift the cry?
What ſympathetic heart will yearn to know
The griefs which look new anguiſh thro' the eye,
And give the aching boſom keener woe?—

She who hath torn contentment from my breaſt,
Shines the deſcendant of illuſtrious names;
Her Sire, a father of the land confeſt,
The tear of gratitude from nature claims.

Nor hath deſcent alone her mind inform'd,
Arm'd with the aid of wealth hath genius ſhone;
Rich in ability—with virtue warm'd—
Science, and beauty—every charm her own.

With the mild look of modeſty divine
She reads the book of nature and mankind;
Alone unconſcious how her beauties ſhine,
Herſelf alone to her perfections blind.

Her fair diſcretion charms the eye of age,
Who weeps, in joy, that piety and truth,
And heavenly meekneſs, that doth Heaven engage,
Are her's—the luſtrous ornaments of youth.

The ſpeech with unaſſuming ſcience bleſt,
Fills with delight the boſom of the wiſe;
The act which tendereſt ſympathy confeſt,
Lives in rich radiance to the Poet's eyes.

Theſe are the powers which tear her from my ſoul;
And theſe the charms which agonize my mind.
Love lifts my hopes o'er reaſons frail controul—
To paſſion, and deſpair, by turns conſign'd,

Sued by the wealthy, by the great adored,
Alike to wiſdom, and to worth endear'd;
Where ſhall Sincerity's frank vow be pour'd?
And how affection's ſtill ſmall voice be heard?

The child of educated want, unbleſs'd—
What can I hope for, quite to her unknown?
No air-built caſtles lead to real reſt—
Nor yet can fancy's ſelf ſuppreſs the groan.

For what unheard of, and unſeen, is worth;
What the fine glow of mental beauty's charms;
Undeck'd with title, unenrich'd with birth,
Unpreſs'd by yellow wealth's encircling arms?

Each loved acquirement of the heart refined
But gives to poverty ſeverer ſtings;
And every bright perfection of the mind
Exalts the torture that the boſom wrings.

But ſoft! the Morn in vermeil beauty gay,
With roſy hand throws bluſhes o'er the eaſt.
O'er all my ſorrows yet a ſmile may ſtray,
And anſwering love may charm with joy increas'd.

Or yet—when cold, and colourleſs, my cheek
On the wan boſom of the grave reclines,
By chance directed, ſhe the tomb may ſeek,
Where the wild ivy with the yew entwines.

Then, while the ſad inſcription ſpeaks of love
That liv'd unnoticed, and that died unbleſs'd,
A tear may fall, the lip in anguiſh move,
And one deep ſigh riſe ſtruggling from her breaſt.

——1787. CARRYL.

A true and genuine Diſcovery of ANIMAL ELECTRICITY and MAGNETISM: calculated to detect and overthrow all counterfeit deſcriptions of the ſame.

[CONCLUDED.]

HAVING explained briefly the principles of this wonderful ſcience, I ſhall next conſider the modes of *treatment*. Different people have different modes; but I need only mention two, as they are enough for our purpoſe. One is by the ſcience itſelf without any motion of the hands; this is an act of the mind, and the ſtronger the mental powers are in any operator, and the more they are exerted, the more effectual the treatment will be.

In this method you muſt be quite abſtracted, be abſent from all other things; place your thoughts intenſely upon the ſubject on which you would operate. Let the *intention* of your mind be kept to the work as cloſely as poſſible, accompanied with the utmoſt exertions of *volition*, or the ſtrongeſt powers of your will and affections. Put forth all your internal powers in the moſt energetic manner. It is aſtoniſhing what ſenſible effects will reſult from this exertion, even ſo as ſometimes to raiſe a hand from a table. But the ſubject upon whom you would make trial, ſhould be one who will make no reſiſtance, nor ſtrive againſt you.

In whatever caſe you are called to operate have a proper confidence; and do not be diſcouraged if your expectations ſhould not be fully anſwered at firſt, but perſevere, and make frequent trials; for in this, as in every thing elſe, it is a good rule that *practice makes perfect*, and the more you enter into the ſpirit of the ſcience, and the more frequently and earneſtly you practice it, the more likely you will be to have both confidence and ſucceſs.

The other method of treating is by uſing the hands with the ſcience; for both muſt concur together. The motion of the hands may be uſeful to keep up the attention of the operator, and give a kind of force to the mind, beſides the fingers are a kind of natural conductors, by which the effluvia is conveyed from one body to another; and you will perceive the complaints of the patients by your fingers, ſooner than by any other means.

When you move your hands properly, with full intention, and fervent wiſhes to do good to the patient, exerting all your faculties to produce the moſt ſalutary effects, you will ſoon perceive the conſequences, both in yourſelf, and thoſe whom you treat. Some will be much ſooner affected than others, and much more ſenſibly. The patient will frequently feel a kind of warm and glowing ſenſation, under the treatment, though ſometimes the contrary ſenſation will be perceived; and the operator will often find his hands and fingers ſeized with a ſenſation of heat, pain, numbneſs or pricking, as when any part is aſleep, and frequently by the power of ſympathy, he will feel pain in the ſame part of his body as the patient has it.

It is neceſſary now to mention ſome of thoſe diſorders to which the body is ſubject, and which this operation is moſt likely to remove.

Many diſeaſes at firſt ariſe from *obſtructions*, and the want of a proper circulation of the blood and juices. Perſpiration ſuddenly checked produces colds, and theſe often lay the foundation of incurable diſorders, as conſumptions, &c.

This ſcience is of prime uſe in removing all theſe *obſtructions*, eſpecially in their beginning. When either by the complaint of the patient, or your own ſympathetic feelings, you perceive an obſtruction, and find where it lies, apply all the force and power of your mind and will to the part affected, with the utmoſt energy that you are maſter of: Let all your mental powers be engaged therein, according to the foregoing rules. The diſorders of the *head* deſerve a particular place here; for all that are affected with any troubleſome complaint in that part of the body, muſt be ſenſible that when *the head is ſick, the heart is faint*, and the whole frame is out of order.

The *head-ach*, is frequently, however, cauſed by a foul ſtomach; in that caſe it will be proper to treat the ſtomach moſt, moving the hands up and down, by which the bile will be agitated, and the patient ſenſibly relieved. When this pain is cauſed by obſtructions in the head, that part muſt be chiefly treated; and that treatment will moſt commonly give immediate eaſe, and help nature to overcome the complaint, as I have experienced.

Deafneſs, is a very troubleſome complaint; and thoſe who are afflicted with it, are generally very deſirous of being relieved; let not ſuch deſpair; for there have been ſeveral inſtances, where deafneſs has been cured, after ſome years continuance, by frequent treatments. Great care ſhould be obſerved leſt the party ſhould take cold ſoon after the treatment, and thus the diſorder be made worſe inſtead of being radically cured. This was the caſe of a young lady not far from London, who had from her childhood been inclining to deafneſs, and of late years was very deaf indeed. She was cured ſo far as to hear the leaſt noiſe, and was quite diſturbed at the converſation, which before ſhe could not hear—and this continued ſome weeks: but by taking cold, her deafneſs returned as bad or worſe than before.

In order to treat for this complaint, let the patient be placed at a little diſtance, with the ear inclining a ſmall degree towards you; think intenſely on the part affected, as though you would have your thoughts or ideas enter into and paſs through the head; move your hands backwards and forwards, pointing towards the part affected. Continue the treatment for ſome time, and generally good effects will follow.

The *locked-jaw*, is a moſt dreadful and dangerous complaint, by which many have loſt their lives; yet this has been lately removed from a young woman in London, by the treatment, when the phyſicians judged her utterly incurable.

The very firſt time ſhe was treated, ſoon after the treatment began ſhe was able to open her mouth ſo as to receive the handle of a tea ſpoon, and preſently after the bowl, though before ſhe was not able to open her teeth in the ſmalleſt degree. She was afterwards treated till ſhe could take in the handle, and then the bowl of a large ſpoon, and open her mouth wide enough for any purpoſes; the whole within the ſmall ſpace of twenty minutes.

In order to treat a perſon in this terrible diſorder, place the patient before you, and direct your attention to the mouth, as before directed for deafneſs.

Inflammation of the eyes, has been frequently treated with ſucceſs: during the operation, engage your whole attention to the part affected, and ſeek with all your might to draw out the inflammation. Always keep in memory that the mind muſt be wholly employed, as this is much more neceſſary than the motion of the hands; but I think the treatment is moſt efficacious when both go together.

Pain in the limbs, or in any other part of the body, may be mitigated, relieved, and in many inſtances totally cured by this method of treatment. Old and ſtubborn pains, require frequent and long treating, and the practitioner ſhould not be diſcouraged, but perſevere, ſtill hoping for ſucceſs.

Fevers may be greatly relieved by this method : I would alſo adviſe to try it in *ſtrains. bruiſes, burns, ſcalds, ſores of all kinds*, and in almoſt all diſorders of the human frame.

The ſcience is at preſent but in its infancy, and therefore it is not yet reduced to a certainty whether or not it will prove generally efficacious in *fits* ; ſome few have been cured and more relieved, but in moſt inſtances, as far as I have known, no univerſal ſervice has been yet done, neither in epileptic nor convulſive fits, nor paralytic caſes.

Removing obſtructions of all kinds appears to me its principal uſe ; and when it is conſidered that moſt diſorders proceed therefrom, it will evidently appear, that the treatment ought not to be neglected in any common caſe. There is this farther to be ſaid in favor of it, that it cannot do harm in any caſe ; and, may be productive of very great good.

I have laid down the matter in ſo plain and clear a ſtile, that any perſon may be capable of practiſing with ſucceſs, by the bleſſing of God.

What has brought the ſcience into great diſrepute, has been the almoſt univerſal practice of making a lucrative trade of teaching and practiſing it, which it is the great intention of this pamphlet to put a ſtop to, by laying the whole ſcience, ſo far as reſpects practice, open to all, and thereby putting it into their power to treat their friends and neighbors in the moſt effectual manner.

But I would recommend all invalids who apply for relief to attend to the following rules. Firſt, to avoid all ſpirituous liquors. Second, rub themſelves well with a very coarſe towel, and likewiſe make uſe of that exerciſe ſo much recommended by the late celebrated Dr. Lobb, which is to lift up one hand and one leg alternately, pretty briſkly for about half an hour together, as often as you can, which will greatly promote the perſpiration, and univerſally affect the whole habit.

ON A CRISIS.

IN the courſe of the treatment as directed, ſhould the patients be thrown into a criſis, or ſtate of inſenſibility, be not diſcouraged, however terrifying ſuch a ſtate may ſeem ; it is only nature and the diſorder in violent conflict, which will very often happen if the ſtomach is out of order. In this caſe be ſure to continue the treatment till the paroxiſm is quite ceaſed, and they are perfectly compoſed. You will then, in general, find them in a great meaſure freed from all thoſe pains and complaints they came to you to be relieved from.

I have known ſome put into the moſt violent agitation, and who continued in the ſame, apparently in very great agonies for ſome time, but have come out quite eaſy and free from any diſorder, without knowing that they had been in ſuch a ſtate at all.

There is an effect very often produced, leſs powerful than the criſis, which I have ſeen attended with very great and good conſequences, called by ſome a commoto, from the Latin *commotus*, which cauſes the invalid to be much agitated, without affecting the mental faculties ; but I have ſeen many relieved from their diſorders without any of theſe effects. And I can ſay with the ſtricteſt regard to truth, that I never knew an invalid, let his or her pain have been ever ſo excruciating, that went from the treatment without great relief therefrom.

It may be neceſſary to ſay ſomething of abſent treatment. This may appear to ſome incredible ; and indeed this part of the ſcience is more difficult to explain, than that which has been already treated of.

But whoever conſiders the nature of the human mind, and the amazing ſtrong powers of which it is poſſeſt, ſuch as intenſe tho't, reflection, ſenſation, volition, &c. will heſitate before they will peremptorily deny the fact. I have already obſerved, that the mind is the great agent in producing thoſe ſurprizing effects, which frequently attend the treatment. And the thoughts can fix as ſtrongly upon an abſent as a preſent object.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity lately aſſured me. that he went into the country, having at the ſame time ſome patients under his care, and he told them to ſit at certain hours, and he treated them, tho abſent, and they experienced nearly the ſame effects, as when he was preſent with them.

Diſtance is nothing to the mind, and ſince thoughts in many inſtances have great influence, why may they not have power over the diſorders of abſent perſons, as well as thoſe that are preſent ?

In order to treat abſent perſons, retire, and ſet down by yourſelf for a little time ; collect your thoughts, and be as much abſtracted as poſſible. Reflect on the inconceivable powers with which God has endued you, and on the benefit you wiſh to do your abſent friend, or acquaintance. Let the idea of him be ſtrongly fixed in your mind. After thinking of him intenſely for ſome time, begin at his head, and in your mind proceed downward to his feet ; till by ſympathetic power, you perceive yourſelf in union with him, and find whether he has pain, and what and where it is, and treat him accordingly. But if you are informed of his complaint, and are deſirous of relieving him, then ſit down, and be recollected, and begin and treat him in the ſame manner as tho you were perſonally with him. Do this with all poſſible energy as before directed, and enquire what effects are produced thereby ; for ſometimes very wonderful alterations have been perceived by the abſent party. Who is there that fully knows the wonderful powers of which he is poſſeſt, and how much good he may do, if he employs it all to the beſt purpoſes ?

Should what has been here offered ſeem but an idle tale, or a phantom of the brain to any, let ſuch not be too haſty in denying what they have not proved ; but let them fairly and impartially try the power of this wonderful ſcience, for their own ſatisfaction, according to the rules here laid down, and let them endeavor to enter into the ſpirit and practice of it, and ſee for themſelves what effects will be produced thereby. And doubtleſs in a little time they will be convinced of the reality of what I have written, and perhaps will have reaſon to exclaim, *that the one half has not been told them !*

MR. FENNO,

THE obſervations of your correſpondent in your laſt paper on the ſubject of the bank of the United States require attention, ſince they appear calculated to miſlead : it is there ſtated that natives and foreigners have awarded their approbation to the ſyſtem, for its immediate and obvious advantages, and for the wiſdom and foreſight diſcovered in its organization ; and reaſons are given for the privation of all right of repreſentation in foreigners, becauſe the time *may* arrive when the deſtruction of the bank and the derangement of the finances of the country may be compenſated by the douceurs of a foreign power. To all this ſplendid train of argumentation it is added, that foreigners muſt greatly fall in love with this bank—among other reaſons becauſe it reſerves to the citizens of America the excluſive direction, who are ſuppoſed to be moſt competent to judge of characters ſuitable for it ; and theſe beautiful paragraphs for the bank are cloſed with the grand finale, that great preparations are making at home to ſubſcribe to this bank and that no equal object of ſpeculation is *perhaps* preſented in any quarter of the globe.

I will now make a few obſervations on theſe poſitions—and firſt as to the general plaudit at home and abroad of this bank ; it is perfectly well known that tho it was carried by a majority in Congreſs, yet very wiſe and ſenſible men in that body diſapproved the ſyſtem, as well as others approved of it. It is a matter of notoriety that the celebrated *Madiſon* with uncommen force of eloquence and reaſon condemned the meaſure as unconſtitutional and inexpedient ; it is equally known that the bill originated not in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, but in the cloſe and myſterious Houſe of Senators, clothed by the weight of whoſe ſanction it was ſent to the other Houſe, when it was hurried through with immenſe ſpeed —and in ſpite of all application for poſtponement or time for a more mature conſideration, carried by a conſiderable majority ; it is pretty well known that with the Preſident of the United States it did not paſs with quite ſo much eagerneſs—having been kept by him till the eleventh hour : it has been currently reported that ſome of the great officers of State diſapproved the ſyſtem and gave opinions unfavorable to its adoption. It is a matter of public notoriety that the bill has been thought injurious to the ſtockholders of the bank of North-America and detrimental to the charter ſolemnly granted them by the Congreſs of 1781 ; on the other hand it is acknowledged that the bill has been greatly applauded by ſome proprietors in the public funds amongſt us, who thought they ſaw their intereſts concerned in promoting it—and hence the moſt powerful claſs of orators I have met with in favor of it are of this number. As to the general yeomanry of America they have given themſelves no trouble in this buſineſs and will probably concern themſelves little about it : It will furniſh to the cities on the ſea coaſt a new object of ſpeculation, and to ſome of them additional facilities —they will feel its effects more ſenſibly perhaps than any other part of the union—and ſo much may be ſaid as to its general popularity at home ; as to what it may obtain abroad time will inform us : All we can now determine is, that the more unpopular it is there the better for the bank, for in proportion as foreigners become concerned without the means of repreſentation, in the ſame degree as they engroſs the capital, without being any way uſeful in its adminiſtration—they create a dangerous ariſtocracy at home, in thoſe citizens who are the domeſtic proprietors of ſtock, and who if the number be ſmall, may be influenced at elections, by *douceurs* at home at leaſt as formidable as any that can be offered from abroad. It is evident that the proxies of foreigners muſt be placed in the hands of citizens, theſe have a common intereſt with the domeſtic ſtockholders in all that concerns the bank, and are likely to vote with quite as much intelligence for directors—theſe citizens would be chiefly merchants trading extenſively to foreign countries, who are as much concerned to ſupport the bank and finances of the country, as any other claſs of men proprietors of bank ſtock, and who cannot without a ſtretch of all bounds of probability, be ſuppoſed likely to abandon all their domeſtic relations to gratify any foreigner in the choice of improper directors : This apprehenſion of foreign influence, is but a chimera, an illuſion held up, to favor a few at home who may by the excluſion of foreign ſtock, from voting, entertain the hopes of influencing all elections themſelves, and this they will always do the eaſier the fewer there may be who are allowed to vote at all ; and therefore cannot but form the wiſh, that foreigners may take no concern or but little in this inſtitution, that its elections may be the more numerous and reſpectable of our own citizens, who certainly at laſt muſt be moſt deeply concerned in the prudent direction of the Bank—and are therefore intereſted that the elections be as numerous and extenſive as poſſible—and not to ſee the ſtock held by thoſe who can give no kind of protection, and can be of no ſort of uſe whatever as to the concerns of the inſtitution.

(To be concluded in our next.)

LONDON, January 27.

Coachmakers' Hall Society for free Debate, Foſter-Lane, Cheapſide.

THE QUEEN OF FRANCE.

This Evening will be Debated, the following Queſtion, viz.

"Does the circumſtance of the Queen of France wearing a dagger to prevent, by ſuicide, an ignoble aſſaſſination, argue more the fortitude of ancient virtue, or the petulance of female pride ?"

The ſituation of the Queen of France at a criſis the moſt alarming to her perſonal ſafety, and the moſt important to the honor, humanity, and freedom of a great nation and a gallant people, muſt intereſt the feelings of every mind of ſenſibility.—The celebrated Mr. Burke has already mentioned this with a glowing warmth of ſentiment, and in language peculiarly his own. This queſtion was laſt Thurſday night publicly propoſed and highly approved of, as one that involves the moſt ſerious objects of enquiry, and will lead to a debate worthy the attention of the Chriſtian, the Philoſopher, and true Patriot.

Chair taken at 8 o'clock ; admittance 6d.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, March 6.

Never has the town of Port-au-Prince experienced a brighter or happier day, a re-union, the moſt ſincere, of all the inhabitants. It was the citizens of the diſtricts who propoſed this ſo much deſired reconciliation. There is now but one exiſting opinion, that of living in peace, of aſſiſting each other, and contributing to the general felicity.

It is to the eſtabliſhment of the municipality we owe this event, almoſt deſpaired of.

This day, preceded by a morning tho beautifully ſerene, forced a tear from thoſe whom M. Mauduit has oppreſſed : Yeſterday morning the ſoldiers accuſed him of having deceived them—they made him account for his conduct—they doubtleſs were convinced of his being culpable. In the afternoon they led him to the committee, for the purpoſe of obliging him to make reparation for the inſults done to the town colours, in conſequence of his taking them into his poſſeſſion the 29th and 30th July—he refuſed—In vain did the citizens implore his pardon, expoſing themſelves to obtain it—the tumult was extreme—In vain did M. Boudon on his knees beg at leaſt his life—in vain did a thouſand voices, united to every effort attempt to avert his cruel fate :—M. Beauſoleil who was wounded on the night of the 29th July, exerted all his powers to ſave him—ſeveral ſtrokes of the *ſabre* exerciſed by his own ſoldiers, put a period to his days ; his head was ſevered from his body, and carried on the point of a bayonet, and placed on the gallows—His body was interred this day. All the moveables of his houſe were broken in pieces and deſtroyed.

He was the victim of an inſtant and terrible fermentation, that nothing could calm. We were not eye-witneſſes of this ſcene—a ſcene that will ſerve as an example to all thoſe who with to ſtop the rapid progreſs of the revolution. We ſaw the colours of Port-au-Prince re-conducted with military honor to the place from whence they were taken ; but we ſaw the joy brighten in the countenances of all the inhabitants re-united, who, together with our three regiments, were preſent at *te deum* in the evening.

BOSTON, May 2.

Extract of a letter from a diſtinguiſhed character in London, to a citizen of this Commonwealth, dated March 1, 1791.

"I cannot indeed forbear to communicate to you thoſe mixed ſentiments of *exultation, fear* and *hope*, with which the preſent ſtate of affairs in Europe have filled the minds of every zealous friend to equal liberty.

"That wonderful event, the *French Revolution*, fills all our thoughts, and occupies the whole mind.—We deſire its permanence and proſperity, with more than paternal ſolicitude ; for we look upon its firm eſtabliſhment, as an event which will neceſſarily bring after it the final emancipation of every other ſociety in Europe, from thoſe monarchic and ariſtocratic chains, impoſed by the violence of arms, and riveted on mankind by ignorance, credulity and prieſtcraft. And you will pardon me, if I tell you, that, in my opinion, notwithſtanding the brilliancy of American exertions in the cauſe of independence, the continuation of the freedom of that vaſt continent equally depends on the ſtability of the French democracy.

"The Americans have a little too much of the leaven of their anceſtors in them : They appear to turn their views and deſires more to the acquiring of gain, than the enjoyment of rational liberty ; and to have entertained that miſchievous opinion, that the felicity of nations depends on their riches.—They have alſo, I think, been guilty of a dangerous error, in the not reſtricting the Members of their Congreſs from the enjoyment of thoſe lucrative offices eſtabliſhed by their authority ; and this may become the ſource of oppreſſive taxation, and the foundation of ariſtocratic wealth and ambition.

"The unexampled virtue of the French Legiſlature, in cutting off this ſource of corruption, by depriving themſelves of the emoluments of office, ſets them on a footing of merit, ſuperior to that which any other popular aſſembly have ever obtained ; and the bright example of this government, if it ſtands on the ſame footing as it is at preſent, with the advantage it will confer on ſociety, will awe the governments of other countries into moderation ; and ſerve as an antidote to your American travellers, againſt the faſcinating charms of oſtentatious luxury.

"You may well believe, Sir, that very contrary ſentiments to theſe, which I have above deſcribed, agitate the minds of a very large party in this country.——Mr. Burke, who may be conſidered as the mouth of this party, and the ſtrenuous ſupporter of monarchy and ariſtocracy, has publiſhed a work in which all theſe rights are pertinaciouſly defended, and the French government and Legiſlature abuſed with great virulence.

"Though popular in this country, his anſwerers are numerous, as he is conſidered as the *Champion of Ariſtocracy* here."

On Saturday laſt the Manager who ſigned the Ticket No. 6052, in the Firſt Claſs of the Semi-annual State Lottery, which drew the capital Prize of 10,000 Dollars, depoſited the Money in the Maſſachuſetts Bank, there to remain until the fortunate Adventurer applies for it.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

By letters received from Tobago, *via* Philadelphia, dated April 5, we are informed that the commander of the iſland had forbidden the exportation of ſugars and cotton to America. And an additional duty of 4-2 per cent. had been laid on all rum exported.

Laſt Saturday *William Jones*, who has been confined ſome time in New-Ark gaol for the murder of *Samuel Shotwell*, after a fair and impartial trial, by a jury of his peers, was found guilty and received ſentence of death accordingly. He was to be executed this day, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock.

Died, at Philadelphia, on Tueſday morning laſt, about 10 o'clock, Mr. PATRICK O'BRIAN. He was ſeized, at his office, with a bleeding at the noſe and mouth, and though the moſt eminent phyſicians (Ruſh, Jones and Wiſtar) were inſtantly called to his aſſiſtance, their ſkill proved ineffectual. By his acqnaintance and friends he is much lamented.

It was the opinion of the phyſicians, that his death was occaſioned by the burſting of a blood veſſel near the heart.

Mr. O'Brian was a gentleman well known and much eſteemed in this city.

NEW-HAVEN, May 4.

Laſt Saturday the Circuit Court of the United States finiſhed the buſineſs before them in this place, having ſat ſix days.

During the ſeſſion many important queſtions were agitated and decided. Among others came on the great and much litigated queſtion, Whether obligations in favour of real Britiſh ſubjects, or thoſe who had joined the armies of the King of Great-Britain, during the war, ſhould draw intereſt during the time the creditors were inacceſſible by reaſon of the war. In this caſe the court adjudged that the ſtatute law of Connecticut enabling the ſtate courts to deduct intereſt in ſuch caſes, was an infringement of the treaty of the peace, and that upon common law principles, intereſt was recoverable.—The learned and ingenious arguments from the bench on this queſtion, were highly intereſting, and gave general ſatisfaction.

Died, laſt Thurſday, much lamented by thoſe who wiſh to defraud their creditors, an act or law of Connecticut, entitled, "*An act relating to the debts due to perſons who have been and remained within the enemies power, or lines, during the late war.*"—This ſtatute, though of a weakly habit, hath yielded great ſervice to the people of this ſtate.—It hath been productive of at leaſt 100,000 pounds in caſh.—It received its death wound by the adoption of the New-Conſtitution, and hath languiſhed in extreme agony ever ſince.—On Thurſday the 28 ult. the two-edged ſword of juſtice gave its laſt fatal ſtroke, and it expired without a groan.—Numerous ſpectators beheld its corpſe with a ſmile, and hoped that it might never riſe again in this world to our ſhame, or the world to come to our confuſion.

Recent accounts are, that ſince the arrival of the Fleet and Army, from France, public tranquility is nearly reſtored in the French Iſlands.

Account of Silk raiſed in Northford, 1790.

	Runs.		
Dr. Jared Foot,	130	Mrs. Lois Street,	30
Capt. Iſaac Foot,	80	Mr. Elihu Rogers,	30
Capt. Joſiah Fowler,	80	Mr. Aaron Cook,	25
Mr. Jonathan Fowler,	80	Mr. Jonathan Linſley,	20
Mr. Benjamin Maltby,	60	Mr. Solomon Linſley,	20
Mr. Titus Cook,	60	Mr. Elihu Foot,	20
Mr. Sherman Kimberly,	55	Mr. Amos Harriſon,	20
Jonathan Maltby, A. M.	50	Mr. Edmund Harriſon,	20
Capt. Elihu Baldwin,	50	Mr. Elnathan Tyler,	20
Mr. Joſiah Fowler, jun.	50	Mr. James Smith,	20
Mr. Joſeph Munſon,	50	Mr. Samuel Munſon,	20
Mr. Devenport Williams,	40	Mr. Lemuel Munſon,	20
Capt. Joſeph Rogers,	40	Mr. Solomon Talmadge,	18
Mr. Iſaac Ingram,	40	Scattering,	60
			1200

1200 Runs at 3 runs to one yard, will make 400 yards of Silk cloth, the produce of one year in Northford, Connecticut. This account is not perfectly accurate; but it is ſo near true as to give a juſt idea of the Silk Culture in Northford.

The following TOASTS were given at the election of officers for an Artillery company, in Providence.

1. Our country.—
2. May its elections feel no influence but the good of the whole.—
3. The Man of our choice—
4. May he ſtand *ſquare to the front*—
5. May his actions be *perpendicular*—
6. May his ideas be properly *dreſt*—
7. May his conduct be *uniform*—
8. May the party politician fall *in his rear*—
9. May his *honor* be unimpeached—
10. May his arguments be *rammed home*—
11. May he never advance towards popularity with an *oblique ſtep*—
12. May his virtue be ſuch that he ſhall *paſs at the grand inſpection.*
13. May the Statesman not thus qualified, *face to the right about.*

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SONNET VIII.

TO THE *MOON.*

BEND from thy throne fair Empreſs of the Night,
And as thou look'ſt o'er earth with eye ſerene,
Marking thy ſhadowy paintings on the green,
And brightening Heaven with ſilver-ſtreaming light—
O! if in all thy courſe, divinely bright,
Thou ſee'ſt one wretch, in felon malice mean,
Debaſe the varied beauty of the ſcene;
Or one fell murtherer burſt the bands of right;
Dart thro' his ſoul, ſeverely bright, a ray
Whoſe living ſplendor ſhall his hand arreſt;
And to his guilty-conſcious ſpirit ſay—
'Tho thou may'ſt live unknown to Law's beheſt,
And hide thy deeds from mortals, and the day—
'Yet Conſcience' worm ſhall rankle in thy breaſt.'

ELLA.

Philadelphia, May 11.

Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Kennedy, high-ſtreet, near eighth-ſtreet, which got to conſiderable heighth before it was diſcovered; the uſual alertneſs of the citizens was conſpicuous on this occaſion, and the fire extinguiſhed without doing any conſiderable damage.

Monday night, between the hours of 10 and 11 the city was again alarmed with the cry of fire, which broke out in a ſtable near dock-ſtreet; the building was inſtantly enveloped in flames, which were rapidly communicated to thoſe adjacent; and a great deſtruction of property was the conſequence of this diſaſterous event—10 or 15 houſes, ſhops and other buildings, fell a ſacrifice to the flames.

The ſpirit and activity of the citizens were never exerted to better effect—the weather being calm, their exertions prevented the fire from ſpreading beyond the buildings immediately connected, and many of thoſe tho partly burnt, were ſaved from total deſtruction.

The diſtreſſes of ſome of the ſufferers are great—the heart of ſenſibility muſt be affected—and the hand of benevolence extended to mitigate their ſorrows.

A correſpondent congratulates his fellow-citizens on the pleaſing proſpect, *now* opened, of a full tryal of the *new penal code*: the preſent JAILOR is a very reſpectable character, and moſt cordially unites with the worthy Inſpectors in carrying every thing into execution, which may have a tendency to meliorate the condition of the unhappy priſoners, and to accompliſh the important ends propoſed by their confinement.——Our correſpondent further informs, that on Sunday morning laſt, the priſoners were aſſembled, and heard a ſermon, from the Rev. Dr. ROGERS, and that during the whole performance, they behaved with the utmoſt propriety and ſolemnity: After divine ſervice, they expreſſed a wiſh to be indulged as often as poſſible in the ſame way, and Capt. WEED aſſured them, that his influence, and that of the Inſpectors, would not be wanting in ſoliciting the clergymen of the various religious denominations in the city to attend in rotation—a requeſt which will undoubtedly be moſt readily complied with—"I was in priſon, and ye came unto me."

Extracts from Mr. Paine's Pamphlet.

Altho the French nation rendered the late government inſolvent, it did not permit the inſolvency to act towards the creditors; and the creditors conſidering the nation as the real pay-maſter, and the government only as the agent, reſted themſelves on the nation, in preference to the government. This appears greatly to diſturb Mr. Burke, as the precedent is fatal to the policy by which governments have ſuppoſed themſelves ſecure. They have contracted debts with a view of attaching what is called the monied intereſt of a nation to their ſupport; but the example in France ſhews, that the permanent ſecurity of the creditor is in the nation, and not in the government; and that in all poſſible revolutions that may happen in governments, the means are always with the nation, and the nation always in exiſtence. Mr. Burke argues, that the creditors ought to have abided the fate of the government which they truſted; but the National Aſſembly conſidered them as the creditors of the nation, and not of the government—of the maſter, and not of the ſteward.

Notwithſtanding the late government could not diſcharge the current expences, the preſent government has paid off a great part of the capital. This has been accompliſhed by two means; the one by leſſening the expences of government, and the other by the ſale of the monaſtic and eccleſiaſtical landed eſtates. The devotees and penitent debauchees, extortioners and miſers of former days, to enſure themſelves a better world than that which they were about to leave, had bequeathed immenſe property in truſt to the prieſthood, for *pious uſes*; and the prieſthood kept it for themſelves. The National Aſſembly has ordered it to be ſold for the good of the whole nation, and the prieſthood to be decently provided for.

It is not the nation of France that Mr. Burke means, but the COURT; and every Court in Europe, dreading the ſame fate, is in mourning. He writes neither in the character of a Frenchman nor an Engliſhman, but in the fawning character of that creature known in all countries, and a friend to none, a COURTIER. Whether it be the Court of Verſailles, or the Court of St. James's, or of Carlton-Houſe, or the Court in expectation, ſignifies not; for the caterpillar principle of all Courts and Courtiers are alike. They form a common policy throughout Europe, detached and ſeparate from the intereſt of nations; and while they appear to quarrel, they agree to plunder.——Nothing can be more terrible to a Court or a Courtier, than the Revolution of France. That which is a bleſſing to nations, is bitterneſs to them; and as their exiſtence depends on the duplicity of a country, they tremble at the approach of principles, and dread the precedent that threatens their overthrow.

What a pity 'tis that certain modern reformers had not lived ſome centuries ago; how much trouble and expence would have been ſaved had the ſhort cut to ſcience been then known—Greek and Latin would not have interpoſed their clogs and hindrances in the road to literary fame—but, as on another occaſion, whole nations of ſages, philoſophers, poets and legiſlators would have been born in a day—What a race of blockheads were our anceſtors!

The transformations that are daily taking place in the ideas of mankind, will very ſhortly render a new vocabulary abſolutely neceſſary; what an abſurdity would it now appear to hear the clergy praying in the language of ſcripture, that their hearers may be made "*kings and prieſts!*"

The modern race of mankind are to be ſtimulated to patriotiſm by an entirely new ſet of incentives; riches and honors, thoſe inferior conſiderations have loſt their attractions, and that deſideratum *the love of virtue for its own ſake*, ſhall henceforth impel the human race involuntarily to apportion their praiſe and approbation upon a ſcale exactly ſuited to every poſſible degree and variation of merit.

We are informed that the murders committed by the Indians on the Alleghany in March laſt, were not committed by the Munſee and Seneca's, as has been publicly reported: Capt. Bullet, who was ſaid to be killed, has been ſeen ſince that time—he with a number of Munſees had been hunting near the Suſquehannah waters, during the whole winter and ſpring.

The Seneca, called Snip-Noſe, who was alſo ſaid to be of the party, not long before the maſſacre, was near Fort Franklin and went to Buffaloe Creek, where the Chiefs ſay he now is and that he has not been abſent. The Indian ſuppoſed to be Snip-Noſe was a Munſee living on Beaver Waters, and known by the name of Capt. Peters, a relation to ſome of the Indians killed by Capt. Brady. Another of the Indians who committed the murder was known by the name of Flin, had often been with the Senecas but he lived and hunted on Beaver Waters, was alſo connected with the families who ſuffered at the Beaver Block-Houſe; and there can be no doubt, but the murders were committed by the friends and relations of thoſe families, who hunted on Beaver Waters, and not by the Indians on the Alleghany, who in every particular manifeſt the moſt ſincere attachment to the United States.

The ſhip Brothers, Capt. James Joſiah, arrived here on Monday, after a paſſage of five months from Canton.

It is pleaſing to learn that all the hands who ſailed from hence in this ſhip have returned in perfect health, nor did they, during the voyage, experience any kind of ſickneſs.

DIED ſuddenly, on Monday morning, the Hon. FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Diſtrict Judge of the United States for the State of Pennſylvania.

Science and patriotiſm ſuſtain a ſhock in the death of this valuable citizen.

☞ *The mail for Pittſburgh will leave the Poſt-Office every Friday morning at half paſt 7 o'clock, and arrive every Thurſday 10 o'clock, A. M.*

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE Legiſlature of the State of Connecticut, at their ſeſſion in December laſt, granted a Lottery for the purpoſe of extending Union Wharf, in the harbour of New-Haven, to the channel; and appointed the ſubſcribers managers, who having given bond for the faithful diſcharge of their truſt, preſent the public with the following

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000	Dollars, is	10,000
1		5000		5000
1		4000		4000
2		2000	are	4000
4		1000		4000
5		500		2500
12		200		2400
30		100		3000
45		50		2250
50		40		2000
61		39		1830
100		20		2000
140		10		1400
5390		8		43,120

5842 Prizes.
11658 Blanks.
17500 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, is 87500

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Subject to a deduction of twelve and a half per cent.

The public utility of extending this wharf, is too evident to require any comment, to thoſe who are acquainted with the town and harbour of New-Haven; to thoſe who are not, ſuffice it to ſay, that its beautiful ſituation is not ſurpaſſed, if equalled by any; being in the heart of a country, which may, with propriety, be ſaid to be the garden of America. The harbour lays open to the ſound but by reaſon of the flats, this wharf is neceſſarily extended to the channel, where ſhips can load and unload; and when compleated, will be the moſt extenſive and commodious wharf in America, the whole extent being about 3-4ths of a mile; and not only the mercantile intereſt of New-Haven and the towns adjacent, but the maritime intereſt of all the States will be benefited by it. The general wiſh that prevails in the minds of all claſſes of people, for the ſucceſs of this enterprize, together with the very great advantage which this ſcheme holds out to adventurers (there being more capital prizes for the number of tickets than any yet publiſhed in America) induce the managers to believe the tickets will meet with a ſpeedy ſale.

The drawing will poſitively commence at the State-Houſe, in New-Haven, on the 13th of September next, or ſooner, if the tickets are ſold.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid on demand, by the managers. Thoſe prizes not called for in nine months after drawing, will be deemed as generouſly given for the uſe of the wharf, and appropriated accordingly.

MANAGERS:

JAMES RICE, MICHAEL TODD,
JEREMIAH ATWATER, ELIJAH AUSTIN,
JOSEPH DRAKE, JOSEPH HOWELL.

New-Haven, April 14, 1791.

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at the Compting-houſe of Meſſrs. STEPHEN AUSTIN, and Co. corner of Front and Pine-Streets.

Sung at the Ordination of Mr. ABEL FLINT, at *Hartford*, April 20—compoſed for the occaſion.

ALMIGHTY GOD, whoſe ſov'reign ſway,
" The known, and unknown worlds obey;"
To thee our ſong of praiſe ſhall riſe,
Like ſweeteſt incenſe to the ſkies.

Parent of light, we bleſs thy hand,
That in Creation's great command,
Thy Church illuſtriouſly ſhould ſhare
Thy firſt, thy moſt peculiar care.

Thy Church, eſtabliſh'd e'er the ſpheres
Began the circuit of their years,
Eternal ages yet to come,
Shall flouriſh in immortal bloom.

Look from thy heavenly throne of love,
With pious zeal our boſoms prove;
While on this ſolemn day, we raiſe
Our boldeſt notes to hymn thy praiſe.

Give to thy ſervant, ſov'reign Lord,
Whom thou haſt call'd to preach thy word,
Inveſted in the robes of peace,
Of grace divine, a rich encreaſe.

Grant that this people, warm with zeal,
May every chriſtian virtue feel;
And o'er his failings kindly move
Th' endearing mantle of their love.

And when this life of praiſe is o'er;
When Sabbaths ſhall return no more;
When Goſpel ſounds, divinely clear,
Shall ceaſe to charm the raviſh'd ear;

Then may we, cloath'd in every grace,
Enraptur'd, view thy glorious face;
Spring from the cloſe of morn and even,
And join the gen'ral Church in Heaven.

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE,
On the ſubject of the
COD AND WHALE FISHERIES,
[CONTINUED.]

OF the diſadvantages, which depend on others, are——

1. The loſs of the Mediterranean markets.
2. Excluſions from the markets of ſome of our neighbours.
3. High duties in thoſe of others, and—
4. Bounties to the individuals in competition with us.

The conſideration of theſe will find its place more aptly, after a review of the condition of our whale fiſhery, ſhall have led us to the ſame point. To this branch of the ſubject, therefore, we will now proceed.

The whale fiſhery was firſt brought into notice of the ſouthern nations of Europe, in the fifteenth century, by the ſame Biſcayans and Baſques, who led the way to the fiſhery of Newfoundland.—They began it on their own coaſts, but ſoon found that the principal reſidence of the whale, was in the northern ſeas, into which, therefore, they purſued him. In 1578, they employed twenty-five ſhips in that buſineſs; the Dutch and Hamburghers took it up after this, and about the middle of the ſeventeenth century, the former employed about two hundred ſhips, and the latter three hundred and fifty.

The Engliſh endeavoured alſo to participate of it. In 1672, they offered to their own fiſhermen a bounty of ſix ſhillings a ton, on the oil they ſhould bring home, and inſtituted at different times, different excluſive companies, all of which failed of ſucceſs. They raiſed their bounty in 1733, to twenty ſhillings a ton on the admeaſurement of the veſſel. In 1740, to thirty ſhillings, with a privilege to the fiſherman againſt being impreſſed. The Baſque fiſhery, ſupported by poverty alone, had maintained but a feeble exiſtence, before competitors, aided by the bounties of their nation, and was, in fine, annihilated by the war of 1745, at the cloſe of which, the Engliſh bounty was raiſed to forty ſhillings. From this epoch, their whale fiſhery went on between the limits of twenty-eight and ſixty-ſeven veſſels, till the commencement of the laſt war.

The Dutch, in the mean time, had declined gradually to about one hundred and thirty ſhips, and have ſince that fallen down to leſs than half that number: ſo that their fiſhery, notwithſtanding a bounty of thirty florins a man, as well as that of Hamburgh, is now nearly out of competition.

In 1715, the Americans began their whale fiſhery. They were led to it at firſt by the whales which preſented themſelves on their coaſts. They attacked them there in ſmall veſſels of forty tons. As the whale, being infeſted, retired from the coaſt, they followed him farther and farther into the ocean, ſtill enlarging their veſſels, with their adventures, to ſixty, one hundred and two hundred tons. Having extended their purſuit to the Weſtern Iſlands, they fell in, accidentally, with the ſpermacæti whale, of a different ſpecies from that of Greenland, which alone had been hitherto known in commerce; more fierce and active, and whoſe oil and head-matter was found to be more valuable, as it might be uſed in the interior of houſes without offending the ſmell. The diſtinction now firſt aroſe between the northern and ſouthern fiſheries; the object of the former being the Greenland whale, which frequents the northern coaſts and ſeas of Europe and America, that of the latter being the ſpermacæti whale, which was found in the ſouthern ſeas, from the Weſtern Iſlands and coaſt of Africa to that of Brazil, and ſtill on to the Falkland Iſlands. Here again, within ſoundings, on the coaſt of Brazil, they found a third ſpecies of whale, which they called the black, or Brazil whale, ſmaller than the Greenland, yielding a ſtill leſs valuable oil, fit only for ſummer uſe, as it becomes opaque at fifty degrees of Farenheit's thermometer, while that of the ſpermacæti whale is limped to forty-one, and of the Greenland whale to thirty-ſix, of the ſame thermometer. It is only worth taking therefore, when it falls in the way of the fiſhermen, but not worth ſeeking, except when they have failed of ſucceſs againſt the ſpermacæti whale, in which caſe this kind, eaſily found and taken, ſerves to moderate their loſs.

[*To be continued.*]

A CARD.
JOSEPH WHEATON

PRESENTS his compliments to his old Military Friends, the Gentlemen of the Civil Liſt, and the Public—wiſhes they may be informed that he has received a very handſome ASSORTMENT of the beſt choſen

SPRING GOODS,

By the PIGOU, and other late arrivals, which are now opening at his KNOWN CHEAP STORE, No. 38, Third-Street, North, and which he is determined to diſpoſe of (at wholeſale or retail) on ſo low terms as muſt make it an *object* to *cuſtomers*.——Orders from his friends will be attended to with punctuality and diſpatch, and the time of payment made convenient.

Philad. May 2, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 3.

WE, the Commiſſioners, appointed to receive ſubſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby give public notice, that the Books will be opened by us for that purpoſe at the Bank of North-America, on Monday the 4th day of July next.

THOMAS WILLING, SAMUEL HOWELL,
BEALE BORDLEY, LAMBERT CADWALADER,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,

All the Printers in the United States are requeſted to publiſh the above.

To be diſpoſed of,
BY PRIVATE SALE,
A COLLECTION OF
Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

In various LANGUAGES—being part of a *private Library*;
Among which are the following:

FOLIO. Euripides, Homer, Demoſthenes, Xenophon, Plato, Lucian, Plutarch, Pauſanias, Procopius, Euſebius, Nicephorus, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Seneca, Pliny, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Ariſtotle, Terence, Ovid, Cæſar, Suetonius, Juvenal, Manilius, &c.

Octavo & infra. Septuagint, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Epictetus, Heſiod, Orpheus, M. Antoninus, Phalaris, Iſocrates, Polyænus, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Paterculus, Florus, Lucan, Statius, Gellius, Auſonius, Vida, Buchanan, Boëthius, Poëtæ minores Latini, Callipædia, Strada, L. Valla, &c.

☞ *Catalogues may be had, and further particulars learned, at the Book-Store of Meſſrs.* RICE and Co. *Market-Street. Catalogues are alſo ſtitched up with the AMERICAN MUSEUM, for April.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcriber, who ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the buſineſs of VENDUE-MASTER, under Mr. GEORGE KELLY, has juſt opened an OFFICE in the Borough of NORFOLK, Virginia, in a good and convenient Houſe, ſituated near the County Wharf, where he is in hopes of giving general ſatisfaction to all thoſe that may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands. JOHN H. HALL.

Norfolk, Virginia, April 21, 1791. (1 ep 7w)

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occaſion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

GALLAUDET and EWING,

No. 54, SOUTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE imported in the *Lady Walterſtorf*, from London, *Manchester* and *Adriana* from Liverpool, and the *Birmingham Packet* from Briſtol, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which they will ſell on reaſonable terms.——☞ On hand for ſale, a few hogſheads of OLD JAMES's RIVER TOBACCO.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1791. 100 eptm

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, ſold, or exchanged; Foreign and inland *Bills of Exchange*, negociated; *Merchandize* of all ſorts Bought and Sold on *Commiſſion*, and *all* other Buſineſs in the line of a Broker, tranſacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,

At the Office, next door to the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, State-Street, *BOSTON*.

TO BE SOLD,

THE SEAT OF THE LATE GOVERNOR *LIVINGSTON*,

ſituate about a mile from Elizabeth-Town, on the public road to Morris Town. The farm contains between 90 and 100 acres of land, 15 or 20 acres of which are wood land; there is alſo appertaining to the ſaid farm about 19 acres of ſalt meadow. Particular attention having been paid to the cultivation of fruit; there is on the farm a very large collection of various kinds of the choiceſt fruit trees, &c. in full bearing; the houſe is large, convenient, well built and in very good repair.

Enquire of the Printer, for further particulars.

New-York, Jan. 1791. 80 3m

☞ *A few copies of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, printed with Notes, may be had of the Editor.*

[☞ All perſons concerned will be pleaſed to take notice that the following advertiſement has been varied from that publiſhed in our paper of the 23d of March.]

Treaſury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the firſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the ſtate of Pennſylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and at the mouth of the River Muſkingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the ſaid River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the ſaid Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the ſame name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincennes, at Poſt St. Vincennes, and thence up the ſaid river Wabaſh, to the Miami village, before deſcribed.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Preſq'Iſle, at Preſq'Iſle, and betwixt Preſq'Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river,

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot incluſively.

At any place or places, from the ſaid river Margot, to the river Yazous incluſively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Teneſee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the ſaid river incluſively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} per. 100 rations.

ALSO, That Propoſals will be received at the ſaid office until the firſt Monday in September next, incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at Springfield, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the ſtate of New-York,

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the ſame articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That propoſals will be received at the ſaid office, until the 1ſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of January to the 31ſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereinafter mentioned.

At the poſt on the river Saint Mary, at preſent commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the poſt on the river Altamaha, at preſent commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the poſt on the river Oconee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Joſeph Savage.

At the poſt on the river Apalachee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main ſouth branch of the ſaid river, from the ſaid mouth up to the ſource of the ſaid main ſouth branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the ſtate of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent poſts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to ſuch future poſts.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt two months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the ſame articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contracts for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The propoſals may be made for the whole of the above poſts together, or ſeparately for Springfield, for Weſt-Point, for Yorktown, and the ſeventeen places following it, and for the poſts in Georgia; and they muſt ſpecify the loweſt price per ration, for prompt payment.

☞ *The Printers who have publiſhed the above advertiſement, are requeſted to reprint it with the alterations.*

MANUEL NOAH,

BROKER,

No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,

BUYS and SELLS

Continental & State Certificates,

Pennſylvania and Jerſey Paper Money,

And all kinds of SECURITIES of the United States, or of any particular State.